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# WEEKLY PEOPLE.

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PRICE 2 CENTS.



## FACTS FOR WORKERS

McKinley and Bryan Represent Capitalist Class.

Gold Bugs the One—Silver Bugs the Other.

Trust Owners Both; Trust Smashers (?) Both.

The Wealth Represented in Their Several Camps.

BOTH ARE EXPLOITERS.



### WHAT MALLONEY SAYS:

THE TRUST IS HERE TO STAY, AND IT CANNOT BE SMASHED. AS WELL SMASH THE LOCOMOTIVE, DESTROY THE RAILROAD TRACKS, AND GO BACK TO THE OLD STAGE COACH OF OUR GRANDFATHERS' DAYS, AS ATTEMPT TO SMASH THE TRUST AND GO BACK TO THE FREE COMPETITION OF OUR DADDIES.

THE TRUST HAS GROWN AS NATURALLY AS THE FOREST FIRE. IT IS THE HIGHEST AND BEST EXPRESSION OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE TOOL OF PRODUCTION. TO SMASH THE TRUST WE MUST SMASH THAT TOOL AND LAND THE RACE IN BARBARISM.

THE AMERICAN PROLETARIAT WILL RECOGNIZE THIS FACT IN THE NEAR FUTURE. THEY WILL SEE THAT THE NEW STATE SOCIETY INTO WHICH WE ARE RUSHING WITH HURRICANE-LIKE VELOCITY WILL BE A SOCIETY BUILT ON ONE GIGANTIC WORLD-EMBRACING TRUST. IT WILL BE A TRUST THAT WILL COMBINE THE HOPES, aims and aspirations of the race, and then realize them. IT WILL BE A TRUST GRAND ENOUGH TO CORNER THE VIRTUE OF OUR WOMEN AND GREAT ENOUGH TO MONOPOLIZE THE CHIVALRY OF OUR MEN, AND DO IT FOR THE GOOD OF ALL, FOR THE UPLIFTING OF THE RACE.

THE TRUST CANNOT BE SMASHED.

IT CAN BE APPROPRIATED BY THE PEOPLE.

### THE TRUST

BY DANIEL DE LEON.

What is the Trust? The Trust is essentially a tool of production. The difference between the trust and the oldest style of privately owned tool, seen now only in museums, is a difference, not of kind, but of degree.

Man is a tool-using animal. The tool adds inches to his stature over nature by increasing the productivity of his labor. The same instinct that led man to fashion the first tool pushes him on to improve it. The more perfect the instrument of production, the more abundant are the fruits of labor. The trend of civilization is to render the product of labor so abundant that the burden of toil, so abundant that the burden of toil, with want or fear of want, for the material necessities of life may be lifted from the shoulders and the minds of man, and, thus raised above material needs, his individuality, his intellectual and moral faculties may have free play. The rungs of the ladder, up which man climbs toward civilization are ever more perfect tools of production.

The development of the tool, or instrument of production, is twofold. It gathers power individually; it also gathers power collectively, by concentration. The tool gathers power individually by taking lively step with the discoveries of science, and the maturing genius of the old handloom becomes a steam Northrop loom; the old agricultural implements become steam plows, reapers and harvesters.

The collective power, however, of the tool gathered by bitter experience, in the course of its growth, the encounters a serious obstacle, that meets it with nullification. Its aim, increase of the store of wealth, is time balked. The tool is a weapon against the fœdus of the race—POVERTY.

The wastefulness of competition gives the weapon's edge against itself. A long and bitter experience taught the lesson and suggested the remedy—CONCENTRATION. The discovery made, it points and paves the way toward improvements. First is born PARTNERSHIP of two individuals; follows the partnership of two or more—CORPORATIONS; next appears the partnership of corporations—the TRUST.

The lesson is that doubly developed instrument of production that combines the highest individual and the highest collective development so far reached. It brings the productivity of human ef-

### REPUBLICAN PLATFORM

John F. Finch	\$12,000,000
W. D. Brown	10,000,000
W. A. Webb	5,000,000
W. A. Scott	40,000,000
J. C. Moore	10,000,000
J. A. Borden	15,000,000
J. W. Starin	8,000,000
J. D. Tappan	5,000,000
George Bliss	3,000,000
E. N. Bliss	10,000,000
E. L. Tiffany	10,000,000
W. L. Strong	3,000,000
Joseph T. Harper	5,000,000
John A. Stewart	15,000,000
Andrew Carnegie	20,000,000
James Jones	10,000,000
James Family	10,000,000
Roger Wolcott	10,000,000
J. A. Bleeker	15,000,000
Horace Sage	10,000,000
George Gould	15,000,000
Marcus A. Hanna	15,000,000
Redfield Proctor	10,000,000
Edmund B. Cannon	10,000,000
Brayton J. J. J.	10,000,000
Marcellus Hartley	10,000,000
Edward Stewart	10,000,000
J. B. Widener	10,000,000
Adrian Iselin	10,000,000
John Wanamaker	10,000,000
Henry Cabot Lodge	10,000,000
Henry H. Harnett	10,000,000
R. J. Gamble	10,000,000
H. H. J. Goldfarb	10,000,000
William Aldrich	10,000,000
Robert Knight	10,000,000
General Draper	10,000,000
J. Montgomery Jones	10,000,000
Henry Lee Biggins	10,000,000
J. Purpure Morgan	10,000,000
Cornelius Vanderbilt	10,000,000
William Reid	10,000,000
Henry C. Adams	10,000,000
W. Murray Crane	10,000,000
John D. Rockefeller	300,000,000

### DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM

John F. Finch	\$5,000,000
Charles Evans	5,000,000
Gov. Stevens	1,000,000
R. Croker	5,000,000
J. J. Hill	25,000,000
J. B. Haggerty	35,000,000
Wm. A. Clark	15,000,000
John Mackay	40,000,000
Chas. E. Lane	20,000,000
J. E. Holden	10,000,000
Senator Gaffey	5,000,000
P. B. Winston	20,000,000
Senator Daniel	10,000,000
Senator Martin	5,000,000
Senator Morgan	2,000,000
Senator Pattee	2,000,000
Senator Harris	5,000,000
Senator Clark	10,000,000
Marcus Daly	60,000,000
Jacob Ruppert	5,000,000
Arthur Sewall	10,000,000
James B. Keene	25,000,000
John D. McLean	15,000,000
Joseph Blackburn	2,000,000
A. Van Wyck	500,000
R. C. Van Wyck	500,000
Richard Carroll	500,000
W. L. Whitney	40,000,000
Perry Belmont	35,000,000
O. W. P. Belmont	40,000,000
E. C. Worthington	15,000,000
Adlai E. Stevenson	13,000,000
James K. Jones	10,000,000
Frederick Brown	5,000,000
Samuel Teller	2,000,000
James S. Teller	35,000,000
John D. Teller	25,000,000
J. T. Hauser	10,000,000
Mark Daly	18,000,000
W. L. Chambers	20,000,000
John F. Morley	2,000,000
James F. Morrissey	7,500,000

We love to think that the Revolutionary Fathers gave our people political freedom. They did not. The ballot was conditioned upon property qualifications. This

simple fact is of deep import in the study of the problem presented by the trust.

Then the tool of production was slight; it was easily acquired; and consequently

property was the reward of industry. At such a time, the role played by property was not yet manifest; indeed, it escaped the Revolutionary Fathers, except

the two wisest and most far-seeing of them all—Franklin and Madison. At that time, accordingly, economic issues were absent from our party platforms; the people divided on issues essentially political. With the turning of the century a change comes over the surface: economic questions force themselves more and more to the front; they were prominent during Jackson's administration; they became dominant in the Harrison-Van Buren campaign; to-day they are the all-absorbing topic. This change in the physiognomy of our politics has followed closely, and has been brought on by the development of the tool under the system of private ownership.

Competition is predicated upon the capacity of competitors to sell equally cheap; this capacity depends upon the power to produce with equal abundance and this, in turn, is in direct ratio to the development of the tool. With the approach and appearance in the country's industrial arena of a tool, privately owned and so far developed that its creation by those without it was no longer feasible, these ceased to be qualified for the competitive warfare, and the commonwealth began to be differentiated into three hostile social classes.

First, the Proletariat—the wholly toolless class, who, no longer able to exercise their labor function without access to the tools not owned by themselves, are reduced to the level of merchandise, and compelled to sell their labor power in the labor market for a living;

Second, the Middle Class—the class who, though armed with tools sufficiently powerful to exclude the toolless class, find it harder and harder to hold their own in competition with the more powerful and ever-perfected tools held by the class above; and

Third, the Capitalist Class—the class who, possessed of the prerequisites for successful competition, can shift work from their own to the shoulders of the proletariat; can live in idleness upon "profits"—i. e., upon the difference between what their employees produce and the "wages" paid to them—i. e., the market price of labor; and can with their more abundant and cheaper production, undersell the class below, and reduce it to the grade of proletarians.

These class distinctions—proletarian dependence, deepening misery and increasing numbers; middle class precariousness of existence, declining powers and ruin; capitalist idleness, swelling affluence and masterhood—together with the class conflicts into which capitalism casts society, long remain veiled. The several views held on the trust are mainly the class-conscious expressions of the

three hostile economic classes into which capitalist society is divided, and which are shaken into class-consciousness by the relentless logic of capitalist development manifested in the appearance of the trust.

The capitalist class seeks to uphold the trust in order to maintain its own class supremacy. Its spokesmen try to truthfully to point out the inevitability of concentration in productive power, together with the advantages that flow from increased production and cheapness; they conceal, however, the blood that stains the trail of the trust, or even deny the existence of such by inundating the country with rosy statistics, gotten up to order, on the condition of the people. But—"Malius probant, dicitur sequitur" (they prove better things, but worse follows).

The middle class, though itself ready to profit by the dependence of the toolless proletariat, is up in arms against the trust, whose superior power is crushing it. It chooses to see only the ravages wrought by the trust. It inveighs against "monopoly," while it upholds "capital;" ignorant of the economic-juridic contradiction implied in such a position, it clamors for the overthrow of the "monster," or at least, for the clipping of its wings; and lawyers who are not jurists, together with economists who are not scientists, encourage the folly with their twaddle.

Lastly, goaded into mental activity by the smarts it suffers from the capitalist, and untrammeled by the class interests of the middle class, the class-conscious proletariat is pushed beyond the conservatism of the former and the reactionary posture of the latter. Its class interests reveal to it the two leading features of the trust; the development by concentration of the tool, which makes for progress, and its system of private ownership, which blocks progress; its class interests make it aware of the contradiction, and direct it to save the good and permanent feature by stripping it of the evil and temporary one. The class-conscious proletariat pushes the revolutionary movement onward by straining for the public ownership of the trust.

The ladder up which mankind has been climbing toward civilization, the ever more powerful tool of production, is the storm center around which the modern social storm rages.

The capitalist class seeks to keep it for its own exclusive use.

The middle class seeks to break it down, thereby throwing civilization back.

The proletarian class seeks to preserve it, and improve it, and open it to all.

## A MANIFESTO.

## To Wage Workers, Young and Old, of Rockville.

Section Rockville of the Socialist Labor Party Addresses its Fellow Wage Earners of That Town on Matters That Concern Them and the Whole Working Class—A Calm But Forceful Presentation.

Wage-workers, young and old, of Rockville, Conn., greeting:

A few words with you, fellow workingmen of Rockville, will not be out of place at the present time, while you have plenty of leisure; and, as we somewhat doubt the plentiness of your savings, which would enable you to enjoy your vacation at Newport or in the mountains, we hope you'll lend an ear to our words.

The time is again near when we shall be called upon as free citizens of the United States to select our national administrators for the next four years.

It is needless to recall to your minds the times of prosperity promised to you by the "great" Republican Party four years ago when you were railroaded to Hartford—there to parade and hurrah for the Messiah—McKinley.

And he came, and you have lived through the four "prosperous" years, and your accumulations speak for the good times you have had.

The Socialist Labor Party has, on different occasions, through its speakers and literature, explained to you the reasons why you could not expect different conditions from those you have been treated to for years.

The revolutionized method of production through the ever improving machine displaces us by the thousands, and that, brings about the condition of a hundred men applying for one job.

As a result our labor-power decreases in value and practically enslaves those happy ones who remain at work.

We, fellow-workingmen, are all at the mercy of our employers, and at the least dissatisfaction shown by you, you are told that there are many ready and willing to become slaves in your stead.

Naturally it must be so. Less money in your pay envelope means more dividends for the class you are compelled to sell your labor power to. More suffering and misery for you means more pleasure, more enjoyment for your employers.

And then there is another point. It is beyond all possibility to buy back three-quarters of the wealth you produce with only the quarter that you are getting in wages. As a result of the above conditions thousands of workmen are idle, though willing to do anything; crime and prostitution are increasing; and you are being ground lower and lower.

And while you do work—you have barely enough to make the two ends meet.

While pointing out the reasons of your present misery we have also pointed out the remedy which consists in the collective possession of the machines and all natural forces needed to our subsistence.

You have the power, having the vote, to apply the remedy.

Don't let others administer your affairs. As a result of having done so right along you are down. Learn to attend to your own well being; get hold of the government by intelligently using your ballot, and then, your present de-testable condition will vanish as the morning mist vanishes before the rising of the bright sun.

And you have not to go very far. The Socialist Labor Party is here for you to join it, and to do your bidding. Join our ranks and help us to bring about the emancipation of all the wage-workers. We hope you have had lessons enough to protect you from, even for a moment, questioning the above statements, and you will know where you belong.

The Socialist Labor Party has its arms open to receive you. Join us.

There is another and a most vital point we want to call your attention to: The paper you will be perusing this manifesto in has been established by the incipient work of wage workers, members of the Socialist Labor Party, and whose property it is. They have given all their energy, time and hard-earned pennies to bring into life this, defender of the workers' rights. It has not been created with the purpose to catch your pennies with big red-letter front pages, but its purpose is to educate our fellow wage workers, also to expose the shamelessness and ugliness of the system under which we live, and to point out the path out of your miserable existence to light and happiness.

It contains the latest and most interesting news of the day. Reading its editorial page you will recognize your friend, and you will confess that it is your own flesh, your own blood. It costs only one cent. Read it and pass it to your friends who may happen not to know about it.

CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE,  
Rockville Socialist Labor Party.  
The DAILY PEOPLE is for sale at  
Charles Baskett's cigar store, corner of  
Ward and Union streets, Rockville.

## THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

Horrible Conditions Over Which Our Ally's Flag Gayly Flies.

Gilson Willets, recently returned from a journey through the famine-stricken region in India, thus describes conditions there:

"The famine is, above all, a big famine. You can search all the books in the British Museum, and you won't find record of a bigger famine. The breadless area covers 350,000 square miles, which is one-third of all India, or as big as all Canada. In this area are 50,000,000 people. Ten millions are entirely destitute, and of these the government is taking care of 6,500,000 on relief works and in poor houses. The streets of Bombay were full of starving people, while over the million-dollar railway station, and on the university campus, and on the portals of the gorged market building, the British flag floated gayly.

"Up sprang from the gutter in front of the Great Western Hotel, where I stopped, a dozen brown bodies, with lean forms and robust lungs. They clamored for bread in the Hindustani tongue. They were starving, and no one would throw them even a crumb. To give them money would mean to be surrounded instantly by a mad mob. Thus famine created me at the very moment of my arrival.

"Other famine-sufferers, grown-up Hindus, as well as young Hindus, crouched, or loitered, or slept, or awaited death near other grain cribs. I took a train northward from Bombay. At a small station I perceived a horrible, hideous sight have risen from the grave. They might have risen from the grave. Brown skin covered their bones, like leather stretched over a frame. The young woman's shoulder blade had burst through the skin. I could have filled the basin-like stomach of the long man on the ground, and in it washed my hands. He arose and slumped his hollow stomach with one hand, and, with the other hand, slapped his brow. The woman pointed to the brown naked mite on their thin bone. They implored in weak, far-away voices, 'Salam, Sahib; you are our father and our mother. Give us food, and God will bless you with many children.' And from that time on, I saw similar groups, and scenes, heard similar pitiful cries, saw equal distress, on every side.

"About every ten or fifteen miles there was a relief camp or poorhouse; the starving people have to walk from ten to fifteen miles to get to them. In the relief camps people are seldom arrested. They are too busy or too tired to do wrong. Are the people honest among themselves? Yes; for obvious reasons, they have nothing to steal from one another.

"It seems incredible that so many millions of people can be starving at one time, that so many hundreds of thousands are dying, that such distress exists among the living. But the scenes I have described are just as true of the stricken district this moment as they were when I sailed from Bombay a few weeks ago.

The famine will last throughout this year, and its effect will be felt for more than a year to come."

Additional contributions to the India famine fund in this city amount to \$1,131.58, bringing the total to \$211,279.03.

## ACROSS THE BORDER.

Companies in Canada That Control "Our" Folks.

SAULT STE. MARIE, August 19.—The industries of Sault Ste. Marie are rapidly becoming important. There are on the Canadian side of Sault Ste. Marie the Algoma Commercial Company, the Canadian Steel Company, the Sault Ste. Marie Pulp and Paper Company, and the Lake Superior Power Company.

The American power companies are supplying power to the numerous companies above mentioned, and are also supplying the city of Sault Ste. Marie with both electric and water power. They have at the present time a capacity for developing 16,800 horsepower by forty-two turbine wheels of 400 horsepower each. The intention is to construct an additional one of much larger capacity in the near future. The pulp company is turning out 150 tons of pulp per day, practically all of which goes to France, Germany and England.

The managers have a large sulphide plant under construction, which will be finished in a very few weeks, and have an output of 75 tons of chemical pulp per day. They also have very large iron works and manufacture a great deal of their machinery, including many electric appliances; and they have made in their own works the iron columns for their new buildings.

They have also under way smelting works for the manufacture of pig iron, and with the addition of the nickel ore received from their own mines at Sudbury, will make "ferro-nickel pig."

These companies also control on the American side of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., the Lake Superior Power Company, the Union Carbide Company, American Alkali Company, and the Michigan Reduction Company.

They are constructing a canal on the Michigan side and water-power works which will contain three hundred and sixty turbine wheels with a capacity of 125 horsepower each. The capitalization is \$3,500,000, and the works will cost that when completed. The water-power on the Michigan side will also be used to run factories similar to those now on the Canadian side, with a carbide mill and an alkali factory in addition.

The product of the carbide mill is owned by the Carbide Company of Chicago, and the product of the alkali factory by the American Alkali Company of Philadelphia.

## FREIGHT HANDLERS.

## How the Company Observed an Agreement.

The Company Agrees to Terms Acceptable to the Men—After the Strike Is Declared Off, the Company Substitutes Another "Agreement" Which the Men Spurned—Company Violates its Charter

ERIE, Pa., Aug. 18.—On Saturday August 4, the Erie and Western Transportation Company and the striking longshoremen, after a six weeks' tie up, came to an agreement. The agreement was:

Monthly men, who previous to the strike had been receiving \$50 per month were to receive \$45 for twenty-seven days' work. Hourly men, according to this agreement were to receive 30 cents per hour straight, whereas previously they received 30 cents per hour for ten hours and 35 cents per hour for overtime. It was further agreed that no man was to be discriminated against and all were to return to work as union men.

Mr. Keefe represented the strikers and Mr. Payne represented the company. The work was to be furnished the men as soon as a boat could be dispatched to Erie.

On Thursday August 9, a boat arrived, but to the surprise of all the company again broke their agreement. This was a great set-back to the men, many having obtained employment elsewhere, but having some faith in the company, left their late employment to be in readiness for the first boat. They learned, however, that they were to sign the following "Memorandum Agreement," which is a violation of the agreement reached by Mr. Payne and Mr. Keefe:

"The Erie & Western Transportation Company agrees to pay to John Doe—wages at the rate of forty-five (45) dollars per month for each month worked, making deductions for time when there is no work to be done. Ten hours, between 7 a. m. and 6 p. m. shall constitute a day's work. The Erie & Western Transportation will pay for extra time over said ten hours twenty (20) cents per hour, and will also pay for necessary work on Sundays twenty (20) cents per hour.

—John Doe—agrees to work diligently in and upon the freight houses, vessels and docks of the Erie & Western Transportation Company whenever and as required by the said Erie & Western Transportation Company for the aforesaid rates of pay, to comply with all the rules and regulations established by the Erie & Western Transportation Company to govern said work and the employees engaged therein.

The right is reserved to the Erie & Western Transportation Company to at any time discharge the said—John Doe—for failure to comply with the rules and regulations aforesaid, or to fully and diligently perform the work assigned to him.

This agreement may be terminated at any time by—John Doe—or by the Erie & Western Transportation Company on two weeks' previous written notice or on two weeks' verbal notice given formally in the presence of John Doe.

—John Doe—further agrees that in the case of a strike or any suspension of work without said two weeks' previous notice, or in case of any refusal or failure by him to diligently perform the work allotted to him, that all wages due him at such time shall be forfeited by him, and shall always belong thereafter to the Erie & Western Transportation Company."

According to the above, "The right is reserved to the Erie & Western Transportation Company to any time discharge the said John Doe," but he has no right according to the agreement, to leave the employ of the company unless he gives two weeks' verbal notice given formally in the presence of witnesses.

Do you think we have forgotten the part the Democrats took in the A. R. U. strike of 1894, and the part the Republicans took at Pana and Virden, Ills.?

Senator, do you think we have forgotten that the great Trust-Smasher-Free-Silver-Democratic-Governor Steunenberg, of Idaho, and his bull pen—the blackest of all blots on American history? I say, Senator, do you think we have forgotten that bull pen?

Inasmuch as we are able to trail the Demo-Republican parties in the blood of the American wage slaves for the past twenty-five years, will you explain to us why any member of the working class should ever vote for such parties?

Why shouldn't we say to h—l with the employers of such a system?

Why should you stand up before men and ask them to support with their votes a system that is robbing them and their class (the working class) of four-fifths of all they produce?

To what class do you belong, for what class do you vote?

Why shouldn't every member of the working class vote for the party of their class—the Socialist Labor Party?

There are many more questions I would like to ask you some other time.

S. B. HUTCHINSON.

## THE DEMAND FOR WORK.

Give Us Work! Give Us Work! Is the Cry in "Prosperous" New England.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 17.—The demand for work at the Department of Public Works has been so great recently that the officials have been almost distract with the stories of hard luck told to them by the applicants and their wives. Evidently the prosperity heralded about the country by the Republican press has not reached New Haven, for Superintendent Brennan put 150 men to work and at least 150 more have applied.

For one to be convinced of the awful clamor for work it is only necessary to visit the department of public works in the City Hall at 11 o'clock any morning.

As an example, the other morning there were forty men in the hallway waiting for Superintendent Brennan. Wives of some visited Director Troup with summary process papers, which showed conclusively that unless rents were paid the people would be ejected. In nearly every case the men say they don't want charity; all they want is enough work to keep their families from Springdale.

The applicants are persistent in their quest for work and very often wait about the building for hours evidently with the idea that they will be put to work in order to get rid of them.

Mayor Driscoll, City Engineer Kelly, Director Troup and Superintendent Brennan held a conference on the matter. They sat in the Department of Public Works for four minutes and were interrupted six times by unemployed men.

They were satisfied that they couldn't make headway with the numerous applicants they adjourned to the Mayor's office and locked themselves in.

A farmer from Saybrook came to the City Hall and asked Director Troup if he knew of a man who would like to go to work on a farm. Director Troup called Superintendent Brennan and the farmer was given his choice of the forty men waiting in the hall.

The appropriations given the Department of Public Works are rapidly being used up, and unless the Common Council orders some streets paved it looks as if the army of unemployed wouldn't be lessened much by city work.

## TO SENATOR TELLER.

Questions Asked Him by a Socialist Labor Party Man.

Will you be kind enough to answer the following questions with cold facts:

Will you meet a Socialist in a joint debate? If not, why not?

Can you tell us of a single measure passed by the Republican party for and in the interest of the working class during the past twenty-five years? If so, what is it?

Have the Democrats passed such a measure during the last fifty years? If so, what is it?

Can you explain the difference (so a Socialist can understand) between the Democratic party, that is controlled by Ice Trust Croker, Copper Trust Clark, Railroad Trust Belmont, Idaho Bull Pen Trust Gov. Steunenberg, and presided over by Cotton Bale Trust James K. Jones, and the Republican party, owned and controlled by the same kind of a gang?

You think the working class has forgotten how scores of their class were shot down in cold blood at Latimer, Tex., in the fall of 1897, by Martin's gang of Republican sheriffs, and how they (the working class) were treated in a like manner at Buffalo, N. Y., at the hands of the Democrats?

Do you think we have forgotten the part the Democrats took in the A. R. U. strike of 1894, and the part the Republicans took at Pana and Virden, Ills.?

Senator, do you think we have forgotten that the great Trust-Smasher-Free-Silver-Democratic-Governor Steunenberg, of Idaho, and his bull pen—the blackest of all blots on American history? I say, Senator, do you think we have forgotten that bull pen?

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Why should you stand up before men and ask them to support with their votes a system that is robbing them and their class (the working class) of four-fifths of all they produce?

To what class do you belong, for what class do you vote?

Why shouldn't every member of the working class vote for the party of their class—the Socialist Labor Party?

There are many more questions I would like to ask you some other time.

S. B. HUTCHINSON.

## New 10,000 Edition of "The Class Struggle" Now Ready for Shipment.

Orders are now being filled for the new ten thousand edition of "The Class Struggle." "The Class Struggle" is one of the four Kautsky pamphlets translated and adapted from the German by Daniel De Leon. It has been revised by the translator, and is now published in the same form as "The Bull Pen." Subheadings descriptive of the text have been added, and the new edition is typical of the Party's aggressive action and clarifying tactics of the past year.

Five cents, 20 cents.

100 copies, \$2.50.

## CHEAP EATING.

## Restaurant Keepers Who Do Not Respect Dead Meats.

who worked for a restaurant on Eighth avenue was beaten out of \$7. When he went to Magistrate Meyer, the latter told him there had been complaints against this restaurant keeper, but he thought it was a put up job against him.

A reporter called at Magistrate Meyer's court. The Clerk of the court said there had been complaints against this restaurant keeper, but he thought it was a put up job against him.

He said the proprietor was a very fine gentleman and always paid his debts. He was also making lots of money, and moved in good society.

It was afterwards learned that the police on the beat got their meals free at this restaurant.

The evidence shows the deep degradation to which the working class is subjected. The man who runs the restaurant does not eat there.

# WORLD OF SOCIALISM.

## LETTER CARRIERS.

Now They Are Misled, Abused, Swindled—History of Attempted Legislation—What Failed It—Wherein the Men Are Duped—How It Is To Be Avoided.

BY ELLA REEVE COHEN.

The National Association of Letter Carriers will hold its annual meeting at Detroit, Michigan on Labor Day—and it is safe to predict that it will not be a very joyful affair. There will be a big under-current of discontent with the management and open complaints against the law-makers, who have again turned them down at Washington.

Nearly 18,000 carriers and substitutes in this country had set their hearts upon the passage of the "Salary Bill," that provided for an increase of salaries and equalization of pay for all carriers. At present men who carry the mail in towns having under 75,000 population never receive over \$800 per year, no matter how many years they serve, while those in large cities can receive \$1000 as the maximum salary, after a certain term of service.

It is easily understood that men who work in the smaller towns often have harder conditions than those in the large cities. The Salary Bill provided not only that they should receive equal pay, but the maximum salary was raised to \$1200 per year, after a service of three years. When the hard conditions are known that must be suffered before one can become a full fledged postal carrier, these demands seem very moderate. A man must pass through a civil service examination to become a substitute carrier. Then he must wait for the sickness, absence, or death of a regular postman. He must buy a uniform, and perhaps only work two or three months out of the year. After this long, weary waiting period, if another regular man happens to die or to be discharged, then he can at last become a mail carrier and receive \$1000 the first year of service, and \$800 after a longer term.

These carriers are an intelligent body of men and they know that they are engaged in a work that pays big revenues to the Government.

At the back as the year 1880 the balance on the credit side had reached the sum of \$2,578,979.32, received by the Government. In the past ten years an increase of business has been going on at such a rate that during the last fiscal year the number of pieces of mail handled by carriers was 3,085,805,540, and notwithstanding this remarkable result, complaints of delay or error by the carriers sent to the General Office will not exceed 300.

It will probably enlighten some of the workers who still have faith in Labor legislation, under the present capitalist system, to relate in brief the history of the attempt of the Postal Carriers to secure better conditions through legislation. The President of their association, John N. Parsons who was so corrupt as to be ignominiously thrown out even such a body of fakirs as the Knights of Labor, has been entrusted with this legislation and like hundreds of other false leaders, he made promises, especially when sending for special and immediate assessments of 50 cents each to every postman at various times. He assured them that this year, at last, they would succeed and the postman believed the promises sent their money and sent up an exceeding bitter cry because they have not only failed with the "Salary Bill," but they have had the eight hour law taken away from them.

Under the eight hour law men could sometimes get through their work in seven hours and forty minutes per day, and on other days when heavy mail came in they could bring in undelivered letters at the end of the eight hours and demand extra pay for extra work. The Superintendent of the Free Delivery, Mr. Macheen, and some of the postmasters worked much over this, and finally concocted a scheme to twist the law, so the men would be supposed to work eight hours each week, ten hours, instance on heavy mail days and seven lighter days. The entire scheme was a bluff to get more work from the carriers without extra pay. The Bill died in July and already the men have in many cases to work sixty hours a week. And who would answer for carrier's position if one should dare sue for his rights, forty-eight hours a week. What postman will be willing to make a test case of his own existence—for the benefit of his co-workers, and if he should, how impotent power would be against the force of the capitalist Government, his employer has been commonly believed that the employees were treated more fairly than other wage-

slaves, but it was brought out in the history of the "Salary Bill" that orders had been issued from the Post Office Department forbidding any letter-carrier from coming to the House of Representatives and importuning the committee or even the Congressman who represents him, for a hearing upon this or any other question. They are forbidden to make their appearance even when on their leave of absence.

One Congressman, referring to this order of the Department, acknowledged that it was issued in the face of the "Bill of Rights," which gives them the right to petition and remonstrate against the powers that be.

These orders were issued under a Democratic administration and continued under a Republican rule.

Added to this humiliation, they must be discussed in the committee as beggars; while demanding just salary, by proxies, like Parsons. One Congressman remarked:

"How are they going to be heard except by proxy, and what better proxy could they have than John Parsons?"

He just suited these men who represent the money power that controls the entire government. And these carriers who owe their positions in many cases to some kind of a pull with these politicians must submit to tirades like this when their labor laws are on the tapis. Congressman Ladd of California opened the discussion before the committee by saying, "This bill partakes of some of the conditions which are the natural results, growing out of the recent war. Reason flies from out the minds of men and they seem to contemplate that there is no end to the money in the public treasury. I am free to say that I have been impressed some years with this constant and persistent effort on behalf of these postal employees for an increase of salary, and have been willing, and am willing to-day, to bear the odium if odium there be, in endeavoring to check, in a small degree, this constant demand."

"My opposition to the eternal cry and the demands of our officials that they shall be continually receiving an increase of salary, is based upon a desire to protect the public treasury, for these officials are receiving as much as they did when general wages were higher, and a dollar would not go as far as it does to-day."

Plain as these words are, antagonistic as they are to the entire class of workers, the man who spoke them will still be voted for by these very men he has been fighting, as he says, and will continue fighting in the economic field. When the years of wasted energies spent by the workers in trying to secure labor legislation are thought of, and the repeals of the few laws that have been enacted are considered, and the fact still remains that the victims of this wasted energy and broken laws, continue to believe in and vote to perpetuate the capitalist system, it would seem that the words of Montaigne, written three hundred years ago, were true to-day: "We must be made beasts to be made wise, and hoodwinked before we are fit to be led."

The hoodwinking process has surely nearly run its course, and the workers must be almost fit to be led into the right path.

Parsons, the champion and proxy of the letter carriers, was present when both of the measures, the "Salary Bill" and the killing of the eight-hour was discussed before the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads of the House, and his arduous efforts have been much lauded—by himself, in his report, published in the "Postal Record." He tries in every way to make it plain that he has earned his money, but when it is duly considered that Superintendent Macheen of the Free Delivery, is a good friend of Parsons, going with him to conventions of the letter carriers in the various States, keeping tabs on the men by his confidential communication with Parsons as to men and methods, it would seem, from such indications, that Parsons does quite a lot of work OUTSIDE of the committees that the carriers would not approve.

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hausted that could have been employed in preventing any change from taking place in the existing law, and their efforts were not relinquished until the burden of proof of the necessity of some change being made in the interest of the public service (as well as in the interest of your committee to be made ridiculous and tend to place our Association in a very undesirable and selfish light before both the Department and Congress as well as the public."

Can the carriers not read between the lines the great regard Parsons manifests for the Department and for Congress?

About a year ago at the State Convention of the Carriers of New Jersey Parsons spoke of his valiant efforts before these committees of the House. The member of the committee from New Jersey was present and one of the carriers noted that he frowned and shook his head at some of Parsons' statements, at the same time comparing them with the Congressional Record. The carrier learned that the Record contained proof that Parsons was telling the carriers of New Jersey a very different story from one he had told the committee, so he determined to ask Parsons some questions. Following him from the Hall, he called him and said, "There are a few questions I'd like to ask you."

"O, I haven't a minute to spare. I must catch the next train," Parsons said.

The persistent carrier then said, "I'll take the same train, as I'm done with the Convention," and when he put his pertinent questions as to discrepancies in Parsons' statements. Parsons turned on him and said, "See here, young man, we want harmony in our Association, we don't want any kickers, and if you don't like the way things are managed you can get out."

"Harmony" manufactured by Parsons means silence in the presence of lies, blindness when stealing goes on, and dumbness when compact is being made with our masters to prolong and degrade our slavery.

The Democratic Party to-day pretends to fight for the interests of the working class, but in reality it is manipulated by men who are officers in the huge oil trusts, silver kings, and parasites of the capitalists, men wildly holding on to the fragments of their fortunes and remnants of little business ventures that will soon be swallowed up by the huge monop-

olies.

It would be well for the carriers to remember in this hour of their defeat that the same thing happened to them when the Democrats were in power. During the first year of Cleveland's second administration they made concerted and violent efforts to get their bill before the House and Senate. Eighty-five thousand telegrams from every section of the United States were sent to Speaker Crisp to get him to bring the bill before the House, but the result was only a little harder work for the pages to carry the telegrams off in the waste baskets unopened, and the bill died in the committee as usual.

And men like Parsons, knowing full well the utility of such labor legislation, will still goad their dupes to desperate hopes, to expectations that can never be realized, and they stand before the army of workers, dumb to the real issue.

The blow is certainly a hard one for us to bear, from the fact that the consensus of opinion among the boys throughout the country was that success is ours. While we made one of the noblest fight ever witnessed in the history of our organization for a cause that even our opponents in the halls of Congress admit was just, certain forces were against us that were insurmountable, and success was not to be ours."

Then after praising Parsons for his part in the lost cause, he proceeds to soften the bitter feelings that might arise in the hearts of the carriers toward Congress.

"If one takes into consideration the fact that this country is on the eve of a great political battle between the two leading parties and that many new issues that will figure conspicuously in the coming campaign, it is not surprising that the doors of Congress were closed against us, and for any one to lay the blame for the failure of this measure upon any officer or member of our Association is most unjustifiable and absurd." The man who wrote these words is no doubt a good friend of Parsons, but is he a friend to his class?

It is not worth while for men like him to continue much longer in their praise of Parsons to the army of letter carriers.

Parsons might as well direct his energies in other lines than writing his "Plan for Harmonious Action" at Detroit Convention." His doom is sealed. "The mills of the gods grind slowly, but they grind exceeding fine." Parsons is being ground in the mills of discovery. His ambition covered too much ground. He was not satisfied to delude the carriers alone, but he must get his greedy grasp upon the trolley-men of Brooklyn. He must use the crooked and bent machinery of the Knights of Labor for his own dark practices.

It is said that there is "honor among thieves," but in this case they did not stand by the arch-thief. He was exposed in all his schemes to defraud labor of its money and its justice. Now that the carriers begin to see through some of his machinations, and it has taken them years to see him as he is, he is posing as a martyr. And he even threatens to resign as their president, or, rather, not to stand for re-election at Detroit. And while it would seem to those who fully know the career of John N. Parsons as labor deceiver, that it would be a calamity to have him in the position where he could skin them for another year, it is very like that, if Parsons should step

down and out, another man in the same place, subjected to the same temptations under the pure and simple system of labor organization, where no politics must be tolerated, except as dictated by the bosses to the labor officials, might fall in

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## SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential).....	2,068
In 1890.....	13,331
In 1892 (Presidential).....	21,157
In 1894.....	33,133
In 1896 (Presidential).....	36,564
In 1898.....	82,204
In 1899.....	85,231



## SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY EMBLEM.



For President,  
JOSEPH FRANCIS MALLONEY,  
of Massachusetts.

For Vice-President,  
VALENTINE REMMEL,  
of Pennsylvania.

Owing to the increased size of the Weekly People, we can no longer accept trial subscriptions hereafter, and including this issue the rate for all three month's subscriptions is 35 cents.

Men whose boast it is that ye  
Come of fathers brave and free,  
If there breathe on earth a slave—  
Are ye truly free and brave?  
If ye do not feel the chain,  
When it works another's pain,  
Are ye not base slaves, indeed—  
Slaves unworthy to be freed?

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

## ABANDONED WIVES—CAPITALISM DESTROYS THE FAMILY.

Among other war news, reports of increased enlistments in the army, etc., comes the story of wives looking for lost husbands in the recruiting offices.

These incidents are distinctly typical of fully-developed capitalism. Generations ago, at an earlier stage of capitalist development, the press-gang was an institution which wives and sweethearts dreaded. It broke up families by pressing the young husbands into the army. Physically and brutally it kidnapped and shanghaied them.

The capitalist system still uses the press-gang to break up the families. But it has discarded the old form and methods. No longer does it send out a gang of ruffians to force the husbands into service in the army. It makes them break up their own family. Instead of the prick of the bayonet, it is the prick of hunger which urges him to abandon wife and children and enter the army, where food is assured him. The place of the old-time shanghaizing ruffians is now taken by the labor-skimming Republican and Democratic gentry.

Heart-sore and weary from that most exhausting of all toil: the vain tramping up and down in search of work; tortured by the look of hopeless hunger in the eyes of the loved ones when he returns empty-handed; despairing at last of finding help for them, the husband, who would under right conditions be the family's protector, enlists and abandons his family. It is for the sparrow-brained trifler with words to pass judgment on him and decide as to the criminality or otherwise of this act.

The clear-brained lover of humanity, the logical batter for better things, will trace this destruction of the family to its source, and, having seen that poverty, fostered and bred by the capitalist class owning the means of production, is the cause of this criminal break-up of the home, he will then join that organization which is working day and night to smash the capitalist class and system. He will enroll his name in that fighting Socialist Labor Party whose triumph will forever put an end to the destruction of the family.

The capitalist class destroys the family

of the workingman: The Republican and Democratic parties are owned and controlled by that class: A vote for Malloney and Remmel is a vote to stave in the heads of the Rep-Dem party and save the family.

## MISSIONARIES AS BALES OF MERCHANDISE.

Under the above title, THE PEOPLE of December 19, 1897, commented upon the doings of Germany in China at that time, and what it all meant. A German missionary or two had been killed, whereupon Germany appropriated Chinese territory, expropriated "indemnity" in taels, and secured, last not least, railroad concessions. Since then the Boxer uprising took place, and from the mouth of Dr. Smith, located at Foo Chow, the world has learned how this outbreak is the direct sequel of the conduct of Germany on that occasion.

In view of the sequel of the sequel, which is now about to be enacted, the article—"Missionaries As Bales of Merchandise"—published two years and a half ago is pertinent.

Here it is:

No doubt that the German raid upon China in "vindication of Chinese outrages upon German missionaries" is intended to furnish material upon which to base capitalist elections for the Reichstag. We shall hear much about "patriotism," "religion," and the like; and who knows but that outside of Germany similar arguments will be made off the same subject, and with the same end in view. These speeches may edify those who find it profitable to be edified thereby; to the increasing number of clear-headed people, the circumstance serves to throw light upon the development of capitalist political methods.

At one time the bale of merchandise was the pretext for "patriotic" outbursts. Our own continent, especially below the Rio Grande, was the theatre of such "patriotic" displays. An English, a French, a German or a Spanish adventurer would suddenly turn up and open a shop in some town of Latin America. His appearance was usually connected with some scheme concocted in the Foreign Office of his own country. Sooner or later a revolution would break out in the town he settled in. Thereupon, whosoever's shop remained intact, his own was always consumed by fire. Like the bankrupt bourgeois who in the days of the downfall of the Commune in Paris, poured petroleum over their places, burned them down, and then laid the blame upon the Communists and got their insurance moneys, these traders always destroyed their own property, and forthwith demanded indemnity from the country of their "adoption." These indemnities were not small. Bales of cheap merchandise, not worth \$10, are known to have become the basis for claims running up into the hundreds of thousands of dollars; and for armed interventions that subjected the American State, picked out for the purpose, to the pillage of the soldiery of the European nation whose "citizen" had been "outraged." To a not inconsiderable extent, the history of many a Latin American State is the history of these "patriotic" efforts of the capitalists of some European nation, at the time running its government, to "maintain the dignity of their country." The Maximilian Empire in Mexico, backed by French arms, was the most notable instance of these European capitalist conspiracies.

Of late the pretenses of these raids by European States have undergone a change; it must be admitted, an improvement—from their standpoint. Missionaries are now substituted for bales of merchandise. The bale of merchandise cannot be claimed to have a religion; "sacred" though property may be to the capitalists, he can exploit "religion" twice as well. Moreover, as human life is becoming such a drug on the market through the development of privately-owned machinery, the missionary can be had cheaply: his whole outfit—stovepipe hat, white cravat, umbrella and smirk—not cost half as much as the average bale of "cheap and bad" merchandise. Thus it happens that with increased and increasing frequency we now find "patriotism" to bubble, and rage, and find expression in the clutter of arms, not over bales of merchandise, as used to be the case in days of less developed capitalism, but over the carcass of a missionary, whose life, useless, superfluous, and a drug at home, blossoms abroad into an odorous martyr, the source of "religions" and "patriotic" indignation that serves as an infinitely better wedge to open new markets and replenish the coffers of the Gentle, Jewish and Atheist labor-fleecers at home. So now with the German episode in China.

This development in its outward manifestation is instructive. How will it work at home. We shall soon be able to tell.

Under the cloak of religion, the labor-skimming ruling class does business. Missionaries bring on "outrages"; these outrages bring on reprisals; and the reprisals serve to goad on fresh "outrages" that serve as a pretext for renewed reprisals, i.e., extensions of markets. It is fortunate for the working class, that all the capitalist claims to the con-

trary notwithstanding, these blood-clotting expansions do not accrue to the benefit of the wage-earning class. When in the ripeness of time the buccaneers will be overthrown, the hands of the class whose mission it is to do the deed will not be stained with the gore that Capitalism is to-day shedding.

## MAKE THEM WORK, BY GOD!

The above is the order that the captain of the steamship La Bretagne gave when the steerage passengers refused to work as stokers in place of the strikers who had left the ship at Havre. And he did make them work.

Ralph Waldo Emerson said that an ocean steamship is the microcosm of the civilization of its time. It reproduces afloat in compressed form the genius of the age in the arts, technical progress and even government. If Ralph Waldo Emerson lived to-day, with the La Bretagne experience before him, he would have found material to amplify his brilliant summary.

On the ocean liner of to-day, with its steerage and its miseries; the second class with its shoddy pretences; the first class, with its idle luxury, and the inhumanly overworked stokers, with the brutal slave drivers, known as officers, one sees a facsimile of the social and industrial life ashore, with this difference, however, that on the ocean there is no lying pretence of equality, no can indulged in as to there being "no classes."

When this brute-lackey of the capitalist class said: "Make them work, by God" and then forced the proletarians in the steerage to labor in the awful heat of the ship's furnaces, he only did that openly which on shore is done sneakily. The wage slave must be forced to do the work of the world with the whip of hunger usually, but if that fails, then the Democratic-Republican bourgeois throws off the mask of "Freedom of Contract" and resorts to brute force.

What a commentary on the social system of to-day lies in that expression: "Make them work, by God!" What a scorchingly bright light it throws on the flimsy pretences and veils behind which the slave-catcher seeks to hide! What a lesson it teaches the working class here and everywhere! How it should clear the heads and nerve the hearts of the proletarians the world over to smash to tinders that system and that class under whose rule this dictum of the slave driver is the rule of life.

Let this inhuman scat of the capitalist ring in the ears of the working class voters until they march to the ballot box and smash the Rep-Dem capitalist party with the Socialist Labor Party ballot; then, under a social system fit for humans, let them answer the whine of the dethroned parasite with the stern command: "Make them work, by God!"

## SOCIALISM IS THE GOSPEL OF FAILURE.

This is the conclusion with which the "New York Press" winds up its laudations of the arch-buccaneer, C. P. Huntington. And this conclusion is not only a logical one from the premises laid down by that paper, but the inevitable one from the standpoint of the class for which the "Press" is a mouthpiece.

What is this Socialism which this capitalist editor has in mind? Unlike the freaks who set up a man of straw to knock down, this editor has the correct idea of what Socialism means to his class; that clean-cut conception which is forcing its way more and more each day into the heads of the workingmen, and driving out the misty notions once held on the subject, and that is, the political triumph of the working class and the downfall of the capitalist class, together with its system of private ownership of capital.

This "spells" revolution, and in every historical epoch the advocates of revolution have been told by the tyrants, rotten-ripe for destruction, whose thrones they were shaking, that they were preaching the "Gospel of Failure." And the revolutionist listened gravely to the logic of the enthroned oppressor, then kicked over the throne, and, over the body of the logician, the revolutionary class marched on to accomplish "the patently impossible and vain."

The gentlemen and the gentleman's gentleman who so kindly inform us that we teach "the gospel of failure" are in good company historically. Charles I. of England had wise and learned courtiers who assured the Commons that the rebellious spirits were advocating the "gospel of failure;" the revolutionary bourgeoisie in France heard the same sort of talk from the feudal lords and clergy. The Tories hinted it at the patriots in 1776, in America and the slaveholders sneered it at the Abolitionists.

The path of progress of the race is strewn with the chopped-off heads of "Greatest Exponents" of things and systems that have outlived their day; and the great landmarks of Progress are the "Gospels of Failures" that from their triumphant perch along the path of history look down upon the wreckage of

one-time "Greatest Exponents." His

tray has a commendable habit of repeating itself. The working class is increasingly lining up under the banner of Socialism. The gang of buccaneers for whom the "Press" speaks will soon be seen taking an historical excursion to join the ruins of those who got in the way of previous Revolutions.

If the sapient gentlemen who are so free with their conclusions and prophecies to-day, do not soon bite themselves to death with chagrin, they will be alive to witness the working of "Socialism, the gospel of failure."

## PROLETARIAN JANISSARIES.

The followers of Mahomet took the Christian children, whose parents they had killed, and raised them renegades to the faith of their parents and trained killers of Christians. They called these renegades janissaries and formed them into companies to police and protect the palaces. Fierce and brutal, the excesses of this body were forgiven as long as the men were loyal to their masters. And this is how the capitalist class regards the police force to-day. Indeed, "janissaries" is the conception that the Republican and Democratic press has of

"reasoning" as their only "argument."

Mr. Thomas Lawson, who rose from the proud position of office boy to the degraded position of millionaire, has entered politics under the wing, the whip, the foot, or some other part of the anatomy of Mr. William Whitney. While they are seeming enemies, they are really parts of one force. They fought out a great gas fight in the Massachusetts Great and General Court, and the legislators waxed rich from it. There was apparently considerable irritation between the two, but that was only for the sake of the little stockholders who must be frozen out. Just now the fight is very bitter, but in every case it is, or the possession of a district which could in any way offer obstacles to either of these two schemers. When the war is over, and the treaty is drawn up, it will be found that Whitney and Lawson were together in reality, if not in appearance. It will also be found that they were together enough in reality to control the Great and General Court without a single possibility of a hitch.

Poor James K. Maguire, the "brilliant" Mayor of Syracuse! After successfully exercising his brilliance in queering a division of the workingmen of Syracuse, so the capitalist class takes the children of the working class and makes janissaries of them. The policemen are warned that any leniency toward that working class will be met with swift punishment. Loyalty to that capitalist class which has reduced the policeman's parents to the condition of wage slaves, is the one thing demanded. As long as the "cop whisks his night stick" on the heads of strikers, he will be forgiven if he falls short in other directions.

Perhaps the Rep-Dem papers and their labor-fleecing owners may awake some morning to find that their janissaries have had their eyes opened to the light of the true faith, have dropped the role of janissaries and assumed the role of citizen long enough to vote for the triumph of the working class and enforce its mandates. Policemen there are who have been known to think, and these present janissaries of capitalism have one thing their ancient prototypes did not have: a Socialist Labor Party to teach them their power and their duty to their class.

The editor quoted above is himself a janissary of the pen and so is well fitted to write about the janissary of the club. NEOLITHIC REASONING.

Says the New York "Sun" at the close of an editorial praising the late Collis P. Huntington to the skies:

"It is evident that the thinking portion of Cuba is on to "Law and Order," as understood and administered by our carpet-baggers. Their mass meeting at the Tacon Theatre last Thursday points quite clearly that way. With the stench of Neely in their nostrils, and the sight of the cormorants from our large cities, who have swooped down upon them, in their sight, they have come to the very sensible conclusion that they do not want their relations with the United States to be made provision in the organic law of the island.

On the other hand, besides being evident, it is natural to see our representatives of "Law and Order" in Cuba in

the outward marks of confiscation, and yet you tell me have a strong aversion to giving that name to the action of our Revolutionary Fathers.

There is a conflict in your mind. The reason is that you are not clear upon an important legal, historical, and sociologic fact.

B. J.—Which?

U. S.—The term "confiscation" implies the recognition of some law. If the property taken is owned by a law that is recognized, then the act is confiscation; if the law on which the ownership is based is denied, then there is no confiscation.

B. J.—I'm glad you say so.

U. S.—You evidently feel that the taking away of the Colonies from King George has all the outward marks of confiscation, and yet you tell me have a strong aversion to giving that name to the action of our Revolutionary Fathers.

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B. J.—That's all right.

U. S.—So with regard to the ownership of these Colonies in King George was grounded on certain laws; our Revolutionary Fathers long felt the shoe pinching; their lives becoming more and more precarious; they did not know where the fault lay, and groped about, bowing to that law. Finally the truth dawned upon them. They became conscious of the fact that the trouble lay in the social system, that is, the system of laws under which they were going down. Just as soon as they saw that, they kicked the law overboard.

B. J.—Bully for them!

U. S.—And took possession of the country. Their depriving King George of what he had was not "confiscation," because the Revolution overthrew the law on which his "property rights" rested, and established another system of laws that vested the property in them.

B. J.—And high time it was, too!

U. S.—Revolutions bring along with them their own laws. By the laws of our first Revolution this territory was ours, and, accordingly, we simply took possession of our own. That surely was not confiscation.

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## OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 26 New Reade street, New York.

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS—Thomas Curran, Secretary, Room 13, 551 Westminster street, Providence, R. I.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—J. Daniel, Secretary, 113 Dundas street, Market square, London, Ontario.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—26 New Reade street. (The Party's literary agency.)

Notice.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays 10 p.m.

## NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The regular meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party was held at the Daily People Building on Monday evening, August 20. Wherry in the chair.

Receipts for the week \$36.00; expenses \$24.10.

The sub-committee to which a communication from the Socialist Propaganda Society of San Francisco had been previously referred made its report. The report was adopted and a copy of the same ordered sent to the Socialist Propaganda Society.

A communication was received from the National Secretary of the Parti Ouvrier Francais, acknowledging the receipt of the picture of the Tenth National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, which picture was ordered sent to the Parti Ouvrier by the National Convention. Motion was made and carried to have the communication published in the People.

Charters were granted to new Sections at Warren, Pa., and Bell Vernon, Pa. A new charter was also granted to Section Allegheny County, Pa. All other charters held in Allegheny County are here-with cancelled.

National Secretary announced that Joseph F. Mallon, the candidate of the Socialist Labor Party for President of the United States, had reached New York preparatory to starting on his campaign tour.

Sections are urged to send in promptly the vote on the new constitution of the Party. The vote closes on September 8.

JULIAN PIERCE, Recording Secretary.

## CALIFORNIA

## CALL FOR CONVENTIONS.

The primaries of the Socialist Labor Party in California will be held on August 15, as per instructions sent to Sections, and the State convention will convene on August 24, beginning at 10 a.m., at Forrester's Hall, 120½ North First street, Los Angeles. A full set of candidates will be nominated; Presidential electors, Congressmen, State Senators and Assemblymen.

The convention will also name a state committee and elect seat of executive committee and act upon such business as may come before it.

A. KRUSE, See of State Com.

Aug. 12, 1900.

At last meeting of State Committee E. T. Kingsley was elected State Organizer, vice George Holmes resigned. From reports of all meetings being held and especially street meetings, the committee is encouraged to vigorous campaign.

A. KRUSE, Secretary.

## COLORADO

## CONGRESSIONAL AND COUNTY CONVENTIONS.

DENVER.—On August 5 the County Convention of the Socialist Labor Party of Arapahoe county, Colo., nominated the following ticket:

Philip Veat of Louisville, as Representative from the First Congressional District.

For State Senators: Caspar Bauer, E. Werner, Charles Mullein, Wm. Fowler.

Representatives: Clayton Tammany, Carl Starkenberg, Virginia Otis, Ernest Romery, Albert Gunia, Abraham Judejofitz, Albert Masker, John Johnhahl, Conrad Hurle, Anna Rehrer, John H. Martinson, Jerry Nagle.

District Attorney: Nathan L. Gries. District Judges: John Tyron, Henry Warnecke, Wm. Reuterbach, Charles Ivist.

A committee to conduct the campaign in the county, with power to fill vacancies, was also elected.

A. H. LAMPE, Secretary.

## CONNECTICUT

## NEW LONDON SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CAUCUS.

The following candidates were nominated at the caucus held on August 15 at 5 Washington street: Chairman, Timothy N. Lynch; secretary, Adam Marx; Senator, Herbert N. Beebe; Judge of Probate, James Elliott; Jr.; Representative, Joseph Edward Wilson; Representative, John Lynch; City, Town and Ward Committee were elected. First Ward, James Williams; Second Ward, James Elliott, Jr.; Third Ward, Adam Marx; Fourth Ward, Joseph Pickford; Fifth Ward, Walter S. Camp.

A motion was made to put a city and town ticket in the field, town committee to call on said caucus to nominate candidates for the same. The meeting also endorsed the platform of the Socialist Labor Party as a whole, and the candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States Joseph Francis Mallon and Valentine Remond; also endorsed the State ticket of Connecticut.

ADAM MARX, Secretary.

NEW LONDON.—At a meeting of Section New London, held on August 16, the following comrades were elected for the ensuing term of six months:

Organizer, Adam Marx; Recording Secretary, Samuel Rosenthal; Financial Secretary, Adam Marx; Treasurer, James Williams; Auditing Committee, James Elliott, August Carlson, Harry Silverstone; Literary Agent, James Williams; Authorized agent for THE PEOPLE, Adam Marx.

Regular meetings to be held first Thursday in each month. Every Sunday from 3 until 6 o'clock the S. L. P.

Room, No. 5 Washington street, to be open to all visitors.

ADAM MARX, Organizer, S. L. P.

## MARYLAND.

At the State Convention held in Baltimore, August 13, that city was chosen as the seat of the State Committee.

R. W. Stevens and Frank Hartman were nominated for the position of Financial Secretary of the State Committee. The one receiving the highest number of votes to be declared elected.

The convention nominated fourteen members of Section Baltimore as candidates for the State Committee. The seven candidates receiving the highest number of votes to constitute the committee.

## NEW JERSEY

## CONVENTION OF CAMDEN COUNTY.

On Thursday evening, August 16, Section Camden County S. L. P. held its County Convention at 837 Pine street, Camden. The convention was called to order by the organizer, L. F. Weilenbeck, and Comrade Jones chairman; and Comrade Keller, secretary.

The nominations are as follows:

## FOR CONGRESS

Louis L. Weilenbeck.

## FOR ASSEMBLY

George M. Keller.

## FOR COUNTY CLERK

Charles Piper.

## FOR REGISTER OF DEEDS

John Schmitt.

The following resolutions were passed:

Whereas, The Socialist Labor Party in the last year has carried on such a vigorous campaign against all traitors to the working class, such as the Kangaroos and fakirs of all kinds and brought out triumphant over their heads the DAILY PEOPLE, the death knell of all fakirism. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That this convention affirms its allegiance to the Socialist Labor Party and endorses Mallon and Remond as the Party's Presidential candidates, and also endorses the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE as the Party's official organs. And be it further

Resolved, That we will work incessantly and with undying effort to build up the Socialist Labor Party, and to push the sale of the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE to that extent whereby the S. L. P. will command the respect of the whole working class in America and the fear of international capitalism.

LOUIS L. WEILENBECK, Organizer of Section Camden County, S. L. P.

## PENNSYLVANIA

GROVE CITY, Pa., August 17.—The following comrades have been elected officers of Section Grove City for the ensuing term:

Organizer—Wm. C. McKay. Secretary—Robert Johnson.

Treasurer—Clem Wall.

Literary Agent—William Long.

Comrade Long is agent for the Daily People and the Weekly People.

WM. G. MCKAY, Organizer.

## WISCONSIN

At the last meeting of Section Milwaukee Comrade John Viethaler was elected State Secretary in place of Richard Koepel resigned, and Sections in the State are requested to send all communications to him. His address is 310 Fifth street, Milwaukee, Wis. Section Milwaukee has made arrangements for an entertainment and ball to be held Sunday, September 30th at the Bohemian Turn Hall, corner of 12th and Wine streets.

This entertainment is for the purpose of raising funds for the campaign and the comrades should try and sell all the tickets they can.

Yours fraternally,

FRANK R. WILKE, Organizer.

## MASSACHUSETTS S. T. &amp; L. A.

## Important Notice.

Delegates elected from the various local Alliances of Massachusetts for the purpose of a District Alliance of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, are requested to meet at the Socialist Labor Party Headquarters, 45 Elliott street, Boston, Sunday, August 26, at 2 p.m. sharp.

MICHAEL T. BERRY.

## NOTICE.

## Important for Buffalo.

The attention of all comrades and friends in Buffalo is called to the picnic to be held for the benefit of the DAILY PEOPLE under the auspices of our women comrades—Progressive Women's Club—Sunday, September 2, at Bellevue Park. See ad.

## DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE.

August 20, 1900.

A regular meeting of the Daily People Conference, held at 2-6 New Reade street, T. Walsh in the chair. Minutes read and adopted. Report of the committee to visit the districts accepted, report bearing to the effect that the districts were not making half the efforts that they were capable of, and were depending upon the other fellow to do the work. The districts should stir their members, for we need the assistance of every one as well as the other fellow. Sidle, finding it impossible to serve, resigned, and T. Walsh was elected in his place. Attention was called to the picnic to be held at Sulzer's Westchester Park this Saturday, August 25. Sell tickets now.

The following districts responded to the roll-call: Manhattan, 6th, 10th, 12th, 15th and 17th, 16th, 18th and 21st, 23rd, 26th, 30th, 32nd and 33rd, 34th and 35th Assembly Districts, and Excelsior Literary Society, Brook-

lyn—7th and 10th, 13th and 14th Assembly District, and the Daily People Club of that district.

At the request of the board of trustees the district were instructed to use the lists in connection with the house-to-house canvass, obtain names of those who promised to read the DAILY PEOPLE and turn them in every week to the Conference. Districts were also requested to send in reports of special interest to the workers of their neighborhood.

Financial Report, July 30, 1900.

## MANHATTAN.

Twelfth ..... \$2.50  
Fourteenth, Gollerstepper ..... 50  
Sixteenth ..... 3.00  
Twenty-first ..... 1.00  
Thirty-second and Thirty-third ..... 5.00

## BROOKLYN.

Tenth ..... 1.00  
Sixteenth and Seventeenth ..... 2.00  
Section Hudson County ..... 1.00

## AUGUST 6.

MANHATTAN.

Twelfth ..... 50  
Sixteenth ..... 6.50  
Twenty-sixth ..... 1.35

## BROOKLYN.

Twelfth ..... 10.00  
Twenty-first, Branch 2, D. P. Club ..... 2.00

## MANHATTAN.

Twelfth ..... 50  
Sixteenth ..... 1.00  
Twenty-first ..... 5.00  
Thirty-second and Thirty-third ..... 5.00

## BROOKLYN.

Twenty-first, Branch 2, D. P. Club ..... 1.00  
Section Hudson County ..... 1.00

## J. C. ATKINS

Secretary.

## DAILY PEOPLE GENERAL FUND.

Previously acknowledged.... \$13,963.71

Received from Daily People Conference, per E. Siff, Financial Secretary..... 25.00

Received for Minor Fund from: J. C. Schudlak, Banning, Pa., \$10; John Liddle, St. Paul, Minn., \$2; collected at general meeting Section New York, Aug. 18, 1885; C. Luedke, Rochester, N. Y., \$3..... 14.65

Total ..... \$14,009.36

## HENRY KUHN.

Financial Secretary-Treasurer.

## DONATIONS TO THE DAILY PEOPLE.

(Week ending August 18.)

Previously acknowledged.... \$701.60

P. Reid, \$1; M. Gibby, \$1;

H. B. Slade, \$1; J. Gannon, \$1;

Jacksonville, Ill., G. Reamer, \$1;

V. Morris, \$1; L. P. Hoffman, \$1;

Section Jacksonville, \$1;..... 4.00

Collinsville, Ill., F. Gayer, \$6; F. Accord, \$6; J. Roth, \$1..... 13.00

Milwaukee, Wis.; collected from members, 2 weeks..... 4.00

Albany, N. Y., R. G. Coon, 25c; G. Dubois, 50c; J. Waldherr, 50c; G. Elze, 50c; M. Hirschfeld, 25c; F. Lachner, 50c;

F. Kochendorfer, 75c..... 3.50

Lawrence, Mass.: J. J. Duffy, 50c; N. C. Tate, 50c..... 1.00

Philadelphia, Pa.: C. Hall, 50c; E. Seidel, 75c; B. Haag, \$2;

L. Katz, \$1; M. S., 50c;..... 1.00

Chicago, Ill., 5th Ward: P. Damm, \$1; C. A. Okerlund, 50c; J. Hollgren, 50c; C. E. Anderson, 50c; M. Hiltner, 50c..... 1.00

New Haven, Conn.: J. Marek, 50c; C. Sohey, 50c; Dr. J. W. Mayer, 50c; I. Areca, 50c; T. Sullivan, 50c; L. Kienzly and M. Fehlman, 50c; T. Maher, 50c; F. S. Werle, 50c; M. Stodel, 25c; C. Pherman, 50c..... 1.00

St. Louis, Mo., Edw. Heitzig, \$5; San Antonio, Tex., A. Bower, 25c; G. Federolf, 25c; C. J. Pollard, 50c; F. Leitner, 50c..... 1.00

Cleveland, Ohio, W. Kuhmert, \$1; J. Draser, 25c; W. Zillmer, \$1; J. Bindas, 50c; Dr. J. P. C. Christensen, 50c; Dr. J. K. Koller, 50c; E. Keim, \$1; H. Alzina, 50c; J. Heidenreich, 50c; J. Reiman, 30c; J. Gable, 50c; F. Brown, 50c; J. D. Goerke, 50c; W. J. Howell, 50c; R. Koepel, 50c; W. Kruse, 25c; E. F. Lake, 50c; E. L. Lake,